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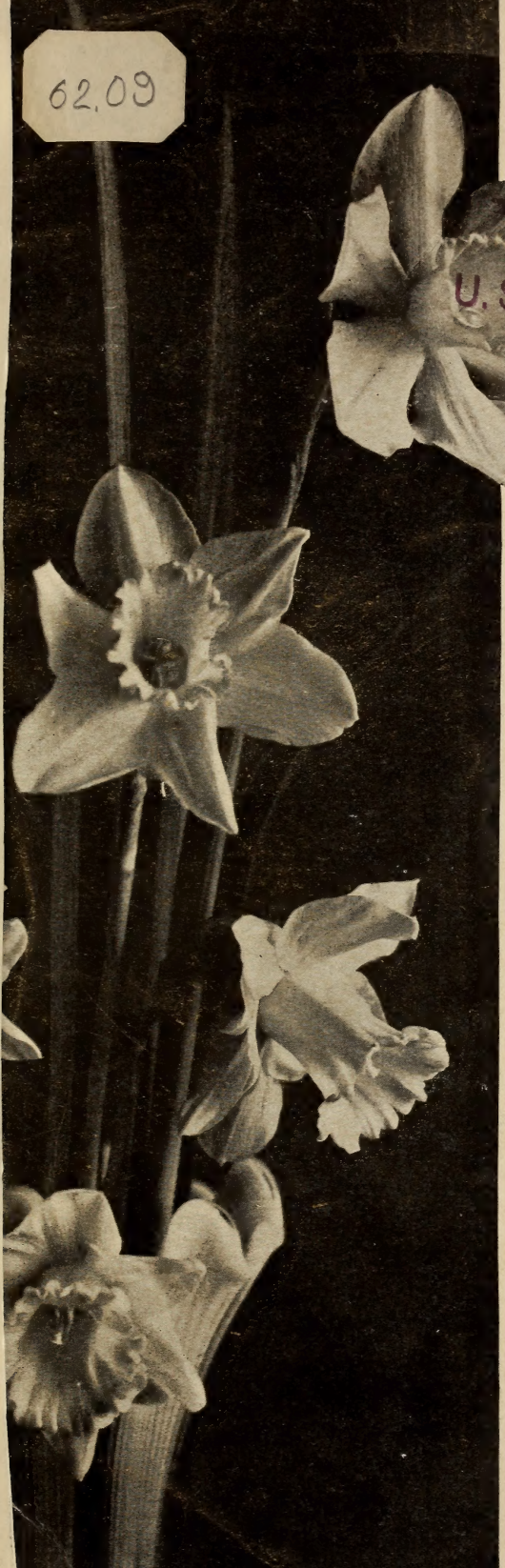
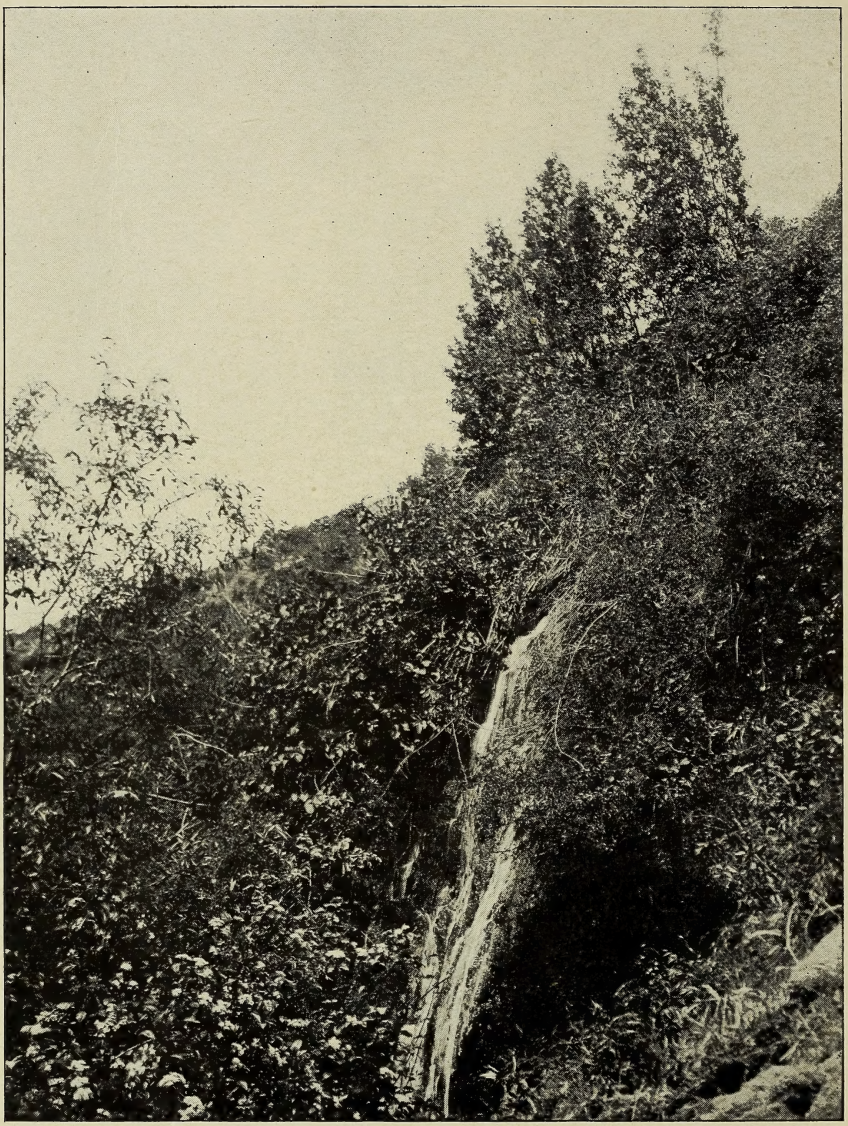


# Purdy's Bulbs

*for*

## Fall Planting



**One of the hillside gardens at "The Terraces"**

At "The Terraces," a favorable climate, an abundance of water, and a wonderfully wide variety of soils and exposures combine to make an ideal garden spot, while, from the scenic standpoint, it is probably the most unique garden in the world. While I use terraces in my hillside gardening, "The Terraces" themselves are natural. Large springs feed a stream which flows down a little vale in the face of a high mountain range. Perhaps a quarter of a mile from their source they tumble over a limestone bluff to another level, then again and again to other terraces until four have been passed.

The bluffs are from 50 to 70 feet each in height, and on their face is a succession of cascades and waterfalls. The gardens occupy all of the valley, the slopes and the successive terraces, while every nook and corner is utilized for the naturalization of colonies of ferns, lilies or other plants.

# *Purdy's Bulbs for Fall Planting*

CARL PURDY, UKIAH, CAL.

## Terms of Business

CASH. Unless otherwise arranged, money must accompany the order.

REMITTANCES under $1 can be made in stamps; over that amount money orders are preferable.

POSTAGE, EXPRESSAGE or FREIGHT will be prepaid by me without cost to customer. Where there are express offices, I usually use that method of shipping.

SAFE CARRIAGE GUARANTEED. I guarantee that bulbs shall reach my customers in good order and shall be of good quality. If they are not, the money will be refunded, but claims for damages must be made immediately upon arrival of goods.

QUALITY OF BULBS. My bulbs are as good as can be bought in America. The Daffodils and Gladioli are grown at The Terraces, and my gardens are famous. My Tulips and Hyacinths are supplied by a firm in Holland who are known as specialists in the very best bulbs. They will outweigh and outsize any others on the market and have given my customers the very best satisfaction. **No better bulbs can be bought.**

DATE OF SHIPMENTS. Daffodils are ready at any time after September 1. My importations of Tulips, Hyacinths and Spanish Irises will arrive in early October. Japanese Irises are grown at The Terraces, and can be supplied at any time.

LARGE QUANTITIES can be supplied at a reduced rate. Send list of requirements.

## TULIPS

Of all bulbous plants, the Tulips are the most showy, and it is worth much trouble to have them at their best. In pots they can be had by midwinter, while in beds they are at their best from March to May. The methods of culture used in the East and Europe are not adapted to California and will seldom produce good results; but, by studying the peculiarities of our climate, very fine flowers can be grown with little trouble.

### *Culture of Tulips in California*

SITUATION OF THE BED. Throughout California quite warm spells are to be expected in February or early March, and if the bed is exposed to the sun the bulbs will be forced into a premature bloom with very short stems. To guard against this, choose a situation which is shaded at least one-third of the day, and half the day is better. The northeastern or northwestern corner of a building is best, but trees will give the same shelter. The bed must not be where sharp winds reach it.

SOIL. Tulips prefer a light, well-drained soil, but can be grown well in any soil that is not mucky. If the soil is heavy, it should be underdrained with tiles, gravel or any other porous conductor, and had better be raised 6 inches.

MANURE should be used, well-rotted cow-manure being the best. It may be spread on the surface an inch thick and dug in, or, better yet, applied as indicated on page 2.

DISTANCE APART AND DEPTH TO PLANT. Tulips will do well when planted 3 inches apart each way, or sixteen to the square foot. The standard distance is 4 inches apart each way, or nine to the square foot. It is a waste of space to give them more.

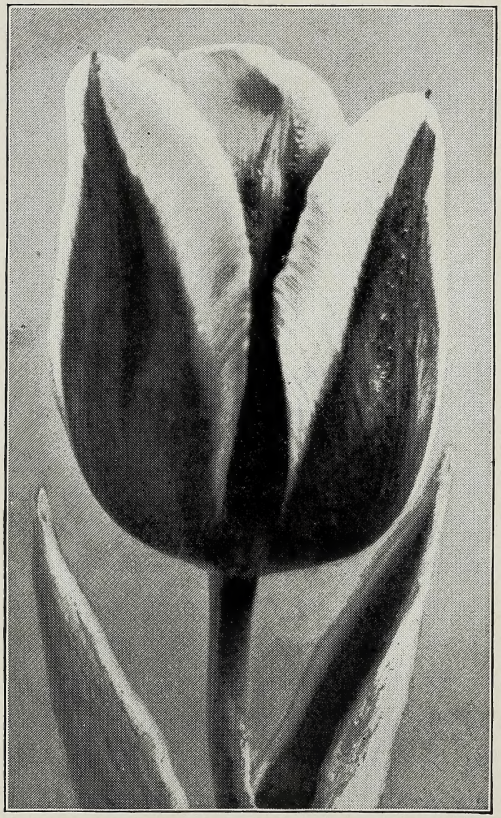
FANCY BEDS are to be avoided. They are only fit for open spaces and in California it is foolish to attempt them. A bed 3 to 4 feet wide, where the best situation can be given is much better, and it is also better to plant in wide variety so as to prolong the season, and to aim to have fine flowers for cutting rather than to produce a mass effect.

PLANT EARLY. October is our best month. Good results can be had from planting as late as January 1, but after that I would advise that no planting be done. Every day's delay after November is at the expense of the flowers.

## TULIPS, continued

Method of Planting. The best method is that used in the great fields in Holland, where they are grown by millions. First, thoroughly spade and pulverize the soil and give drainage if it is needed. Then throw out the soil from a section of the bed to the depth of 7 inches. Put in a layer of manure an inch deep and cover with an inch and a half of soil. Set your bulbs 3 or 4 inches apart each way, and then cover them gently with the soil from a second section of the bed. Proceed in this way until the bed is planted, and then level with the remaining soil. As the bulbs are about 2 inches high, this will give them a cover of about 3 inches of soil. While well-rotted manure is preferable, any manure can be used that has gone through the first heating. In cold soils, plant an inch shallower. If the soil is heavy, and sharp sand is obtainable, put some around the bulbs.

Watering. During the winter and early spring, give only enough water to keep the bed moist; usually the rain is ample. As soon as the flower-bud appears, water liberally until a few weeks after the flowering is over and then dry them off. As soon as the leaves are dry, dig the bulbs and store in any dry, airy place until planting time the next fall. The lighter the soils, the more water is needed during the flowering season. Late Tulips can be left in the ground, but this is not good practice. Many offsets are produced so that they will be crowded for space, and the thorough preparation and manuring of the soil is needed yearly if the finest flowers are to be produced.



KEIZERKROON TULIP. One of the best for pots (see p. 4)

Method of Storage. It is not necessary to put the bulbs in sand or any other packing material. It is quite enough to put in paper bags in a dry, cool storeroom.

Tulips in Boxes. If gophers are numerous, the bulbs can be planted in boxes 8 inches deep, with soil as indicated. The boxes should be in a half-shaded place and watered liberally, even in winter.

Tulips in Pots for Winter Bloom. The best time to pot is in early fall. The best soil for potting is a compost of two parts of garden loam to one part of well-rotted cow-manure and one part sharp sand. Use a 5- or 6-inch pot, and first put in some broken crocks with a little loose material to insure good drainage. For a 5-inch pot, use three to five bulbs, and for a 6-inch pot, four to seven. Plant so that the tip of the bulb projects, and water moderately. Put in a cool, dark place for five or six weeks until they are

TULIPS, continued

well rooted. This can be told by gently striking the side of the pot until the soil will slip out. If the pot is filled with a mass of roots, the bulbs are ready to bring to the light. Water moderately, and do not give full sunlight, but let them come on slowly in a window or cool greenhouse.

THE BEST VARIETIES TO POT. Any early single Tulip will do. Chrysolora, Cottage Maid and Keizerkroon are especially fine. Late Tulips seldom do well in pots.

SINGLE TULIPS IN POT

## Early Single Tulips

These are large and wonderfully brilliant flowers, with stems from 7 to 14 inches long when well grown. DO NOT PLANT THESE IN A SITUATION MUCH EXPOSED TO THE SUN, or the flowers will come too soon, the stems be very short and the effect be poor. In California THEY MUST BE PLANTED IN A SHADY SITUATION or else shaded artificially when buds start.

FOR FORCING OR POT CULTURE these are the only Tulips to use. I have selected the best forcing varieties, together with others which grow good stems when shaded. The height of finely grown plants is given in inches after each variety.

| | Each | Doz. |
|---|---|---|
| **Chrysolora.** 11 in. Handsome flower of golden yellow color | $0 03 | $0 30 |
| **Cottage Maid.** 10 in. Beautiful rose, flushed with white | 03 | 30 |
| **Duchesse de Parma.** 13 in. A bright orange-scarlet, margined with gold. One of the best | 03 | 30 |
| **Cramoisie Brilliant** (Sparkler). 13 in. A wonderfully brilliant, rich orange-scarlet flower | 05 | 50 |
| **Joost van Vondel, White.** 12 in. Said to be the finest of all pure white Tulips. An enormous flower | 07 | 70 |
| **King of the Yellows.** 12 in. Large golden yellow flowers of globular shape | 04 | 40 |

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS, continued

| | Each | Doz. |
|---|---|---|
| **Keizerkroon.** 14 in. Rich crimson-scarlet, edged bright yellow. One of the showiest of all Tulips | $0 04 | $0 40 |
| **Pottebakker, White.** 12 in. A large, very fine, pure white flower | 03 | 30 |
| **Prince de Ligny.** 13 in. A very showy, rich yellow sort | 04 | 40 |
| **Prince of Austria.** 13 in. Large, orange-scarlet flowers of unique shape. The ideal Tulip for forcing | 05 | 50 |
| **Rembrandt.** 15 in. A dazzling scarlet, of unsurpassed brilliancy | 06 | 60 |
| **Thomas Moore.** 16 in. A beautiful terra-cotta, flushed with golden | 04 | 40 |

GESNERIANA TULIPS

**White Swan.** 15 in. A pure white flower which lasts wonderfully. I consider it the best white for California. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

## May-Flowering, or Cottage Tulips

These splendid long-stemmed Tulips flower in California in late March and April. They can be grown to perfection if certain points are carefully observed. In exceptionally cool springs, they do well in the open sun, but it is safer to shade. The lath shade made of movable strips which can be adjusted according to the heat is the best possible shade. Next to that is the shade of deciduous trees. They give a constantly shifting shade, never very heavy at the flowering season of Tulips. A bed may be so planted that it catches the shade of different deciduous trees at intervals with intervals of sunlight. The Tulips at my gardens at The Terraces are famous in California, and they are grown among groves of tall, young black oaks. These are not in leaf until mid-April, and the shade is light. They begin to leaf out as the flowers come into bloom, and, with liberal watering, I get wonderfully fine flowers.

Late Tulips can also be planted along borders among low shrubs, or with tall perennials. Their location must be carefully marked so that they will not be dug when the border is worked.

I offer some of the very best varieties.

**I will make a collection from 10 of these of 10 bulbs each, or 100 bulbs, for $2.50**

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bouton d'Or.** A tall, stiff-stemmed, golden yellow Tulip. It is very fine in the mass | $0 03 | $0 30 | $2 00 |
| **Bizarres.** Brownish flowers striped with lighter colors, and very odd | 03 | 25 | 2 00 |
| **Bridesmaid.** Rather short-stemmed, with a cherry-red flower, striped white | 03 | 30 | 2 00 |
| **Dame Elegante.** As elegant as its name implies. Tall, with a white flower lightly streaked scarlet. A beautiful flower | 04 | 35 | 2 50 |

MAY-FLOWERING, or COTTAGE TULIPS, continued

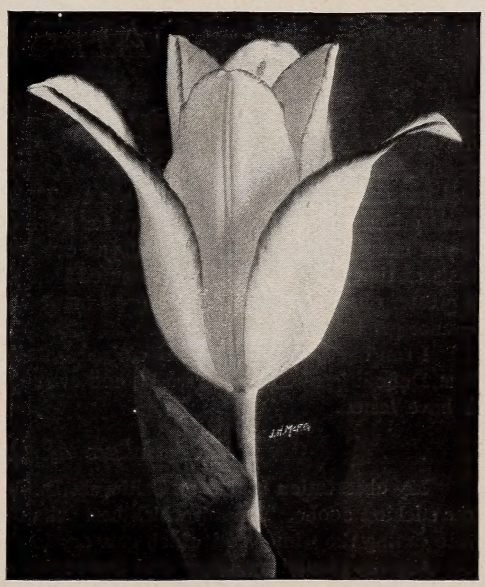
| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fulgens.** Tall, with long, pointed petals of an intense red. Very showy | $0 04 | $0 30 | $2 50 |
| **Gesneriana Major.** The best-known and most admired of all late Tulips. Tall, with large flowers, with pointed petals, and of a fine scarlet, with blue-black centers. I saw this in grand form all about San Francisco this spring, both in the open and the shade. Plant by the hundreds for cutting | 03 | 30 | 2 25 |
| **Golden Crown.** Large, yellow flowers, edged crimson | 02 | 20 | 1 50 |
| **La Merveille.** A wonderfully fine Tulip, changing from orange-red to a rare shade of red. Pointed petals and a large flower | 04 | 40 | 2 50 |
| **La Candeur.** A little-known but very fine Tulip, with flowers pure white when they first open, but flushing with red later. Very fine for cutting | 05 | 50 | 3 00 |
| **Macrospeila.** One of the varieties of Gesneriana, and as brilliant as Major, but a deeper red with black center. Very showy | 04 | 40 | 2 25 |
| **Parisian Yellow.** Tall and slender, with pointed petals of a fine lemon-yellow. Probably the best late yellow for cutting. Where I sell a dozen one year I sell many dozens the succeeding year | 05 | 50 | 3 00 |
| **Picotee,** or **Maiden's Blush.** It opens white, tinged yellow, and becomes pure white, beautifully rayed with scarlet. A most dainty species | 04 | 35 | 2 50 |
| **Retroflexa.** One of the prettiest of Tulips, of a rich light yellow, and with long, pointed petals which curve back | 04 | 35 | 2 50 |

## DARWIN TULIPS

The Darwin Tulips are a class of May-flowering Tulips to themselves and, in their grand flowers and wonderful variety and delicacy of coloring, have no superiors in the flower world. Their keeping qualities are wonderful, and I have seen them in fine condition three weeks after being picked. They last long in the beds, even in the full sun.

They should have light, shifting shade and be watered very liberally as soon as the buds swell,—not merely sprinkled, but frequently soaked.

On these points and the careful planting and manuring as directed for all Tulips depends the securing of such flowers as they are capable of. At first the flowers form an incurved cup. This widens day after day until the petals spread almost flat. In the open-cup stage, hundreds of my flowers are from 3½ to 5 inches across, and, when spread, as wide as 10 inches. The heights given after the names are of well-grown plants.



PICOTEE TULIP

### Superb Collections of Fine Named Darwin Tulips

My grower in Holland puts up very fine collections of **Named Darwin Tulips.** He gives a wide range of colors, very fine varieties, and large bulbs. Better value cannot be given for the money. Bought separately, they would cost far more.

**Collection of 12 very fine sorts, 10 each, 120 bulbs, for $3.25. One each of same, not named, 12 bulbs, 40 cts.**

**Collection of 25 varieties, 10 each, 250 bulbs, for $7.50. One each of same, not named, for $1.**

### Fine Mixed Darwin Tulips

I can supply a fine mixture at $2 per 100. I recommend the use of the named collections, however.

### Named Darwin Tulips

| | Each | Doz. |
|---|---|---|
| **Allard Pierson.** Dark brown | $0 05 | $0 50 |
| **Bleu Celeste.** A really blue Tulip | 08 | 75 |
| **Donders.** A deep brown-red, and very fine | 05 | 50 |
| **Europe.** A superb brilliant scarlet, with white eye. Very handsome | 06 | 60 |
| **Marcella.** Reddish maroon, with dark center. Especially fine | 06 | 60 |
| **Cupido.** Cerise-rose and very fine | 04 | 40 |
| **Gustave Dore.** Softer rose | 04 | 40 |
| **Harry Veitch.** One of the finest in intense crimson, with dark eye. There is no finer color in Tulips than this | 04 | 40 |
| **Palissa.** Wine-purple; fine | 05 | 50 |
| **Sultan.** Nearly black | 04 | 40 |
| **Zanzibar.** Purple-black | 04 | 40 |

# DAFFODILS

These splendid spring-flowering bulbs have been highly esteemed in Europe for many years and are yearly growing in favor in America. You are not likely to plant too many of them. They are perfectly hardy, are more easily grown than onions or turnips, need hardly any watering and positively no care after they have flowered, and are not troubled by rats or gophers. They give a liberal bloom when flowers are most prized, in the early spring, and for cut-flowers are unexcelled. Plant a few dozen if you can do no more, hundreds if you can, and if your purse will allow you to plant beds of thousands, you can rest assured that you can buy no flowers which will give a greater return in satisfaction. I grow many Daffodils and my customers say that they cannot get better ones elsewhere.

I can highly recommend my entire assortment. It was selected with the aid of the first Daffodil growers of the world, and even then I have dropped many varieties that I have tested.

### *Culture of Daffodils*

My observation is that in California Daffodils will grow in any soil from sand to the stickiest adobe. The soil which best suits them is a rich loam with abundant moisture during the winter and which gets dry in the summer.

Dig the ground up deeply and thoroughly and then let it settle a few weeks before

NARCISSUS POETICUS, NATURALIZED

## DAFFODILS, continued

planting. Do not use fresh stable manure, although if manure has been applied the year before it will do no injury. The best fertilizer available here in California is crushed bones, at the rate of one and one-half ounces to the square yard. With this sulphate of potash can be used at the rate of three-fourths ounce per square yard. Daffodils are especially fond of lime, and a sprinkling of quicklime on the soil before it is dug is of advantage.

Planting and Lifting. The best time to plant is with the first rains, although little difference will be noticed in planting up to November 1, but after that date the bulbs lose by being out of the ground, and planting later than January 1 is apt to give poor results. The bulbs may be left undisturbed for years, but it is my observation that it is better to lift them and reset every second year, and, excepting with the various forms of Poeticus, there is some gain in lifting every year and replanting at once. The bulbs produce offsets, and, having to share the space with their offspring, become too crowded in three years to do well. By all means plant the Poeticus varieties with liberal space and do not move until crowding makes it necessary. They are far finer when undisturbed.

Depth to Plant. The average depth to plant is from 2 to 3 inches. Better less than more. A safe rule is to cover one and a half times their height.

Shade. All Daffodils prefer light shade. In California we should pick for late and cold situations if the soil is light, and much finer and longer stems will be had when they are shaded from one-fourth to one-half the day. This does not mean that the bulbs will not thrive quite as well in sun as in shade, but as long stems are very desirable, the shady situation is much better. Excellent results can be had by planting Daffodils in groups among shrubs or hardy perennials.

Naturalizing Daffodils. All Daffodils may be planted in grass with success. In planting in grass, avoid formal designs and group naturally, now a few, then an irregular cluster,—just as wild flowers grow. The grass would have to be left until late May, when cutting would not hurt the Daffodils.

Watering. Daffodils like much water when growing. If the ground is kept all but wet until after blooming time, they will be all the better.

BARRI CONSPICUUS
DAFFODILS
(See page 10)

## Daffodils With Long Trumpets

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Emperor.** A grand, rich yellow flower. One of the best | $0 05 | $0 50 | $3 50 |
| **Empress.** As fine as the above, but with trumpet pure white and the cup rich yellow. Daffodils colored in this way are called Bicolors, and Empress is one of the best of that class | 05 | 50 | 3 50 |
| **Excelsior.** A golden yellow, larger and finer than Golden Spur, offered below | 07 | 70 | |
| **Glory of Leyden.** Much larger than Emperor and a deep yellow | 15 | | |
| **Golden Spur.** Smaller than Emperor, and of a very fine, deep yellow. None is more esteemed. See illustration on front cover | 04 | 40 | 3 00 |
| **Victoria.** Like Empress in color, but a broader trumpet. Fine | 06 | 60 | |
| **Ada Brooke.** A very striking flower in the Empress class, with a very long trumpet of rich yellow. It is strikingly fine | 05 | 50 | |
| **J. B. M. Camm.** Both trumpet and cup an exquisite pale cream color. This is a rare and beautiful sort | 06 | 60 | |
| **William Goldring.** Much smaller than any of the preceding, with a graceful white flower. Called The Swan's Neck Daffodil | 05 | 50 | |

## Daffodils With Cup-Shaped Trumpets

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Barri Conspicuus.** This long-stemmed variety has light canary-yellow flower, with a cup rimmed with scarlet. It is a beauty | $0 03 | $0 25 | $1 75 |
| **Beauty.** Perianth sulphur-yellow, the yellow cup edged orange-scarlet. A fine flower | 06 | 60 | |
| **Cynosure.** Good-sized flowers of a fine yellow, with the cup edged scarlet | 03 | 25 | 1 50 |
| **Duchess of Westminster.** Perianth pure white, cup yellow, but becoming white | 06 | 60 | |
| **Stella superba.** A large, star-shaped flower, with white perianth and bright yellow cup. Stella is a nice flower, but this is by far its superior. It has splendid keeping qualities | 05 | 50 | 4 00 |
| **Sir Watkin.** The Welsh Giant. A grand flower, sometimes 5½ inches across. Light yellow, with the cup tinted orange. None better. See illustration on front cover | 05 | 50 | 3 50 |
| **Frank Miles.** An exquisite variety, with yellow, twisted petals | 03 | 25 | |
| **Mrs. Langtry.** A flower of medium size, at first a rich, creamy white, but becoming pure white, and beautifully formed | 03 | 30 | 2 00 |
| **Katherine Spurrell.** A tall, fully rounded flower, of perfect form and satiny texture. Pure white. I know of none more lovely | 06 | 60 | |
| **C. J. Backhouse.** A little under size, with a slender trumpet; nearly scarlet in color, and the perianth yellow. It is a striking form | 04 | 40 | |

## Jonquils and Poets' Narcissus

In these classes the perianth is fully rounded, but the trumpet is so small as to be a very shallow cup. They are much smaller than the other classes, but with long stem and a dainty beauty that makes them great favorites.

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Poet's Narcissus.** The old Poeticus of the gardens. A fine plant, with a tall stem and pure white flowers, with a rich scarlet cup, and are very fragrant. Not sure bloomers | $0 02 | $0 15 | $0 75 |
| **Ornatus.** This is a form of the Poet's Narcissus, with very fine, white flowers and yellow cup, tinged scarlet. They flower very freely and early, and cannot be planted too widely | 02 | 20 | 1 25 |
| **Poetaz Elvira.** This is a hybrid between the last and the Chinese Sacred Lily. It has several fine, pale yellow flowers, of fine size, and blooms profusely. A fine thing | 06 | 60 | |
| **Jonquils.** These alone have several flowers to the stem and are a rich yellow, with fine fragrance | 02 | 20 | |

## Double Daffodils

| | Each | Doz. | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Von Sion.** Very double, deep yellow flowers | $0 03 | $0 25 | $2 00 |
| **Sulphur Crown.** A splendid double sort, of sulphur-yellow color | 06 | 60 | |
| **Double Poet's.** Very double, white and very fragrant | 03 | 25 | 1 25 |

## Mixed Daffodils

In a large garden, bulbs will get mixed, and often the finest sorts are among the accidental mixtures. My Mixed Daffodils are a most unusual bargain. 30 cts. per doz., $1.50 per 100, $12.50 per 1,000.

SINGLE HYACINTH

# HYACINTHS

No winter-flowering bulbs are more esteemed than these. They can be grown very easily in pots in the soil and manner given for tulips, but using a single bulb to a 5-inch pot. They can be grown out-of-doors in the same manner as tulips, but I would not recommend this. All Hyacinth bulbs are especially grown for forcing and will never give the same bloom a second year. As a rule, the second season they will throw up a number of small spikes of flowers instead of a single fine one. If you wish fine Hyacinths, you must buy new bulbs each season.

I am offering very fine bulbs of two grades. The first size are what are known as exhibition bulbs and will produce from one to three large spikes. These are very large, heavy bulbs. The second size are fine, solid bulbs, which will produce a single, nice spike quite good enough for any one. I can recommend both highly.

**Albertine.** Pure white, with fine spike. Fine for early forcing. First size, 12 cts. each, $1.20 per doz.; second-size, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

**Captain Boynton.** Splendid blue; very large bells. First-size, 12 cts. each, $1.20 per doz.; second-size, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

**Ida.** Bright yellow, and best forcing. First-size, 12 cts. each, $1 per doz.; second-size, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

**Mary.** Purple-shaded; very large spike and early. First-size, 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.; second-size, 7 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.

**Moreno.** Pale rose; large and very early. First-size, 12 cts. each, $1.20 per doz.; second-size, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

**Plimsoll.** Of a beautiful rosy shade. First-size, 12 cts. each, $1.20 per doz.; second-size, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

**Robert Steiger.** Dark red, beautiful spike and early. First-size, 12 cts. each, $1.20 per doz.; second-size, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

# GERMAN IRIS

These, the old Flag Lilies, or Fleur-de-Lis, are among the finest of all spring bulbs and I know of but two or three plants which will give more pleasure with less care. To grow the finest flowers, plant in a well-prepared and fairly well-manured bed, in the sunshine. They are apt to become crowded after a few years and should be reset when at rest in the summer. I have white and blue separately and mixed bulbs, all at 10 cts. each, $1 per doz., $6 per 100.

## SPANISH IRIS

These very attractive bulbous plants are of great value for either bedding or cut-flowers. Give much the same treatment as for tulips, using less manure. If the soil is rather moist and loamy, they do better. They will grow on and flower liberally for years. (See illustration, on back cover.)

| | Doz. | 100 |
|---|---|---|
| **Fine Mixed Bulbs** | $0 15 | $1 00 |
| **Named Varieties,** in light and dark blue, white and yellow | 25 | 1 50 |

## JAPANESE IRIS

This magnificent race of perennial plants cannot be surpassed in their season for varied beauty of enormous flowers. They begin blooming in June and flower for five or six weeks. Many of the flowers measure 10 to 12 inches across with stems as high as 40 inches. To grow such flowers takes care. They are generally considered bog plants, and do well on the edge of ponds, running streams or ditches in deep, rich soil. They will also grow under several inches of water. Such situations are not necessary, but very heavy feeding and plenty of water during the growing season are. I have seen the Japs grow them wonderfully well on dry hills, as follows: Soil, heavy clay. Plants in rows 3½ feet across and a foot apart in the row; the plants about 3 inches above the trough between the rows. In early spring barnyard manure is spread between the rows about 6 inches deep and at frequent intervals this is watered with a hose, thus washing the liquid manure to the roots of the Irises. The manure also forms a mulch. They also give a dressing of nitrate of soda and bone meal when planting. The results are very fine even if the soil is light and poor.

**Named Strong Plants from 25 Varieties,** at 25 cts. each, $2 per doz., $15 per 100.

## ENGLISH IRIS

These are larger than Spanish Irises, similar in growth and needs, and in rich shades of blue, purple and white.

**Mixed Bulbs,** 50 cts. per doz.

## GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus thrive in a wide variety of soils, but prefer a fairly rich sandy loam. There are two classes.

### CLASS I

These must be planted in the fall like narcissus.

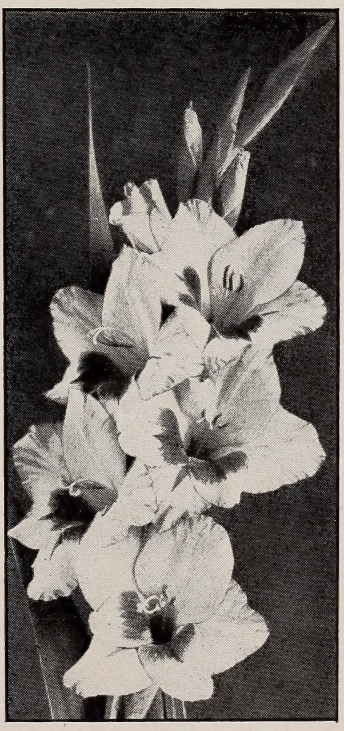
**The Bride.** Early flowering and pure white. A very fine cut-flower. 3 cts. each, 20 cts. per doz., $1.25 per 100.

**Blushing Bride.** Same, with rosy blush. 4c. each, 40 cts. per doz., $3 per 100.

**Colvillei.** This is a red Bride. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., $1.50 per 100.

**Gladiolus nanus.** Early-flowering, in fine mixture. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

**Gladiolus ramosus.** In fine mixture, same as last.



GLADIOLUS

### GLADIOLUS—CLASS II

These are the large garden Gladiolus and in California can either be left in the ground, planted in the fall, or in the spring. I prefer to do both, planting some in the fall, others at intervals in the spring until late June, and thus having fine flowers until fall.

My bulbs are a superfine mixture of Childsii and Groff's Silver Trophy Collection and will give satisfaction. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., $3 per 100. Named sorts on application.

## CALLA LILIES

I grow a superfine quality of Callas at 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

# VARIOUS BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

**ANEMONE, St. Brigid.** This is a very fine class of showy Anemones which begin to flower very early and will continue for many months. I know of very few more satisfactory things. Plant in the fall in loamy soil. Mixture of single and double sorts at 40 cts. per doz.

**Fulgens.** (The Scarlet Windflower). Brilliantly beautiful in flower, with pretty foliage and easily grown in light shades. 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz.

**CROCUS.** Every one knows these earliest of spring flowers. They do fairly in California in a lightly shaded place. I do not think that they would succeed in grass. 15 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100.

**DELPHINIUMS** (Perennial Larkspurs). There are no finer summer bloomers than these tall blue and purple Larkspurs. They grow easily in any good loam, and flower for a long time. If cut back before they seed, a second bloom will follow later.

**Burbank's Hybrid Seedlings.** A year old. 15 cts. each; smaller plants, 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

**PEONIES.** These grand perennial plants will grow on in the same place and get better every year. They must have a heavy, rich soil, light shade and ordinary watering. The soil should be dug 2 feet deep, or more, and manure worked in liberally. Give a good manuring every year, but leave the clumps alone for years and you will be well rewarded for your trouble. The first year's bloom is poor.

**Japanese Single and Double Varieties.** Red, White and Pink. 25 cts. each, or twelve, no two alike, for $2.

**RANUNCULUS.** Stems 6 to 10 inches high, bearing very bright, double flowers in all colors. Very pretty indeed. The soil must be very rich and loose and well-watered, with very light shading. All colors mixed, 15 cts. per doz., $1 per 100.

**ORNITHOGALUM umbellatum** (Star of Bethlehem). A pretty, low-growing plant, with grassy leaves and pure white flowers. It can be turned out loose in open grass, or any odd corner, and will take care of itself. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

**SCILLAS.** Also grassy-leaved plants, with blue and pink racemes of graceful little flowers. They will take care of themselves in grass or any odd corner, and are worth while. In pink, blue and white, at 20 cts. per doz., $1 per 100.

**MUSCARI plumosus.** (The Plume Hyacinth). Low-growing plants, with odd lilac-purple flowers, queerly cut into fine sprays. Pretty and odd. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

**Heavenly Blue.** A dear little early flower with the bluest of blue blossoms. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

**TRITOMA Pfitzeri** (Red-hot Poker). A most striking perennial plant, with long grassy leaves and a long, stout stem, tipped with a long mass of orange-scarlet flowers. A most showy plant and one that will stand endless neglect and grow in dry, hot places, yet which appreciates good treatment. 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.

*Designed, photographed, engraved and printed by the McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa.*

JAPANESE IRIS. See page 11

SPANISH IRIS. See page 10